ATGTCGTCCAGGCCGCTCTGGACAAAATATGAATTCT$_{24}$ (SEQ ID No. 1); insulin: 5' primer, CACAACTGGAGCTGGGTGGAG (SEQ ID No. 2); 3' primer, CAAAGGCTTTATTCATTGCAGAGG (SEQ ID No. 3); PDX-1: 5' primer, GACCGCAGGCTGAGGGTGAG (SEQ ID No. 4); 3' primer, CAGAGGTCTGCCAGCATCTCG (SEQ ID No. 5); glucagon: 5' primer, TCCCAGAAGAAGTCGCCATTG (SEQ ID No. 6); 3' primer, TTCATTCCGCAGAGATGTTGTG (SEQ ID No. 7); beta-actin: 5' primer, AAG TCC CTC ACC CTC CCA AAA G (SEQ ID No. 8); 3' primer, AAC ACC TCA AAC CAC TCC GAG G (SEQ ID No. 9).

A1
DNT

Please replace the sequence listing with the amended sequence listing filed herewith.

The replacement paragraphs presented above incorporate changes as indicated by the marked-up versions below.

cDNAs from single cells were amplified according to Brady et al. (1993) and Dulac and Axel (1995). Single NACs were randomly picked and transferred into PCR tubes containing ice-cold lysis buffer. The first strand cDNA synthesis and subsequent PCR amplification were performed exactly as described (Dulac and Axel, 1995) except that the PCR reactions were performed in a total volume of 50 µl instead of 100 µl. The amplified cDNAs were electrophoresed on a 1% agarose gel and the size of DNA fragments ranged from 0.5 - 1 kb as expected. The aliquots of individual cDNAs were then analyzed for marker genes by PCR using specific PCR primers. The PCR reactions were run for 35 cycles each at 94 °C for 30 sec, 55 °C for 1 min, and 72 °C for 2 min. Amplimer sequences were: ATGTCGTCCAGGCCGCTCTGGACAAAATATGAATTCT$_{24}$ (SEQ ID No. 1); insulin: ~~5'~~ 5' primer, CACAACTGGAGCTGGGTGGAG (SEQ ID No. 2); ~~3'~~ 3' primer, CAAAGGCTTTATTCATTGCAGAGG (SEQ ID No. 3); PDX-1: ~~5'~~ 5' primer, GACCGCAGGCTGAGGGTGAG (SEQ ID No. 4); ~~3'~~ 3' primer, CAGAGGTCTGCCAGCATCTCG (SEQ ID No. 5); glucagon: ~~5'~~ 5' primer, TCCCAGAAGAAGTCGCCATTG (SEQ ID No. 6); ~~3'~~ 3' primer, TTCATTCCGCAGAGATGTTGTG (SEQ ID No. 7); beta-actin: 5' primer, AAG TCC CTC